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KORNILOV RAPS SPEAKES' REMARKS ON VIENNA MEETING

LD281537 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The closer presidential elections draw in the United States, the more active they on the Washington political scene become in unfolding a propaganda spectacle to palm off the incumbent administration as an arms control advocate. Part of that show was the statement of White House spokesman Larry Speakes at a press conference, in answer to a question about the U.S. position with regard to a Soviet-American meeting in Vienna on preventing the militarization of outer space, to the effect that Washington is preparing for that meeting at full tilt.

Let us make it clear at once: It is not the first time Washington is making such statements. They have repeatedly, and very persistently, been claiming there also before that the U.S. is ostensibly "ready" for the Vienna meeting. But one thing has been conspicuous: While talking about such "readiness", the American Administration spokesmen have either left the substance of the matter over in silence or pretended they do not understand at all what they are being offered and made every effort ro replace the proposed subject of the talks with other issues.

It is with this aim in mind that Washington has announced that, along with space weapons, it is going to discuss at the proposed talks also questions connected with medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic arms, although it is well known that the talks on nuclear arms have been deliberately scuppered by the United States itself.

Keeping in mind the same aim of evading a serious consideration of the substance of the matter, they suggest that the talks be confined to studying only some general "approaches to the problem, that the meeting be reduced to talking, in a very general form at that, about "some aspects" of anti-satellite systems. Besides, the United States is unwilling to accept such an important part of the Soviet offer as the proposal for establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space weapons simultaneously with the start of the talks.

In the meantime, Washington is carrying on propaganda maneuvers around its phoney "readiness" to accept the Soviet offer. The United States is continuing its crash effort to develop new strike space arms in an obvious bid to pave the road to military superiority through space. Since the 1950s the United States has spent some 60 billion dollars on military programs connected with space, and outlays to the development of space weapons have long been growing faster than appropriations under the other headings of the military budget. A unified space command of U.S. Armed Forces is being set up, an ASAT anti-satellite system has been tested, a military launch site for shuttle spaceships is being built, and so on and so forth.

So the question arises: How should, with all the facts cited above, one appraise the statements of Mr. Speakes and company? As has already been pointed out in the Soviet press, no matter from what angle you may look at Washington's position, it makes talks on space impossible. And that there is unseemly propaganda playing around this issue just shows once again the irresponsible nature of the American Administration's approach to the problem of curbing the arms race and its unwillingness to conduct fair, serious talks and reach agreement on questions of vital importance to mankind.

OLIN: U.S. TO USE TALKS AS PROPAGANDA COVER

LD281510 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The White House has announced that United States representatives are going to Vienna next month for talks with the USSR on space weapons. Commentary is by our observer Viktor Olin:

The Reagan administration, as the White House statement shows, intends to act as if nothing happened and responsibility for in fact torpedoing negotiations rested with someone else rather than with it. It is common knowledge, however, that the Soviet Union proposed an agreement on banning the use of force in and from outer space against the earth and on eliminating strike space weapons. The Washington administration reacted to this initiative by linking these negotiations with totally irrelevant matters. It declared that it was going to negotiate above all the problems of nuclear weapons, the talks on which were deadlocked due to its obstructionist stand. This meant that the United States Administration seeks to substitute the subject of a dialogue to prevent an arms race in outer space by a futile discussion that would be used as a cover to build up at an accelerated pace medium-range and strategic weapons. That was a deceptive maneuver to make the world believe the Reagan administration's so-called peaceful intentions.

Nevertheless, American representatives are going to Vienna where the Soviet Union suggested discussing space problems. Now what are they going to bring there? Least of all they care how to prevent war in outer space. Instead, they count on comprehensive plans to design sophisticated space weapons in line with the so-called star wars program. It was proclaimed by President Reagan to guarantee the United States a military superiority, to enable it to dictate its terms to the rest of the world. And this means that the American representatives are not prepared to negotiate on the principle of equality and equal security without which it is simply impossible to discuss productively any issue of limiting and reducing arms. This invites the conclusion that in Vienna, too, American diplomats are going to abide firmly by the so-called Reagan administration's instruction to serve as a propaganda cover of gigantic military programs.

The press in the United States and other countries has been widely alleging that on the eve of presidential elections Reagan desperately needs at least something to embellish his reputation of a dire opponent of agreements on key international issues with the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] This is why statements are made about the readiness of United States representatives to arrive in Vienna. By outright deception the Reagan administration hopes to get the mandate for another term in office which is essential for it to further build up arms and space weapons.

KOTOV SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMS TALKS

PM281317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Kotov article: "Dance of the Shapeshifters: Washington and the Arms Limitation Talks"]

[Text] As history shows, many American politicians have always coveted the laurels of ancient Rome, which once held sway over the world. They dreamed of that even in the dawn, as the saying goes, of misty youth. True, at that time their arms were still very short, but greedy enough, even so, to get their hands on the whole of Central and South America, having proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine.

Over the years, their appetites grew. After World War II Washington became bold enough to declare that Europe is no longer capable of independent existence without American legionaires being posted on its soil "to supervise and keep order."

In our day the United States openly lays claim to declaring more and more regions of the world to be its spheres of special interest. It has created and maintains a system of plundering the developing countries' peoples which is hitherto unprecedented in terms of its scale, sophistication, and cruelty; it lives at the expense of the poverty, suffering, and lack of rights of billions of people and the predatory destruction of the very conditions of man's existence on the earth, and it openly threatens objectors with the armored fist. A world rigid with terror before the all-powerful United States and obedient to it -- that is the sweet ideal that is stubbornly sought in Washington today.

"The American people know," U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was expatiating not long ago, "that their country is a force for good throughout the world; the leading role in the world has fallen to the lot of the United States; if the need arises, we will use force. Force in the nuclear age? Force for what purpose? "So that future generations may honor this American nation and its great ideals," U.S. President Reagan explains.

The Washington leaders imagine they are acting virtually on the authority of the Almighty, who has called them to establish a new order on earth according to the American view of things. The syndrome of being chosen by God has been in evidence among thc who lay claim to world domination since the earliest times. But nowhere, perhaps, has it acquired such repulsive forms as in present-day America, where primeval reaction and the cult of strength and money are traditionally masked by unrestrained demagoguery and hypocritical moralizing in the style of provincial Sunday schools, not to mention downright lies.

A typical example of this is the present U.S. Administration's line on disarmament questions. Only recently, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger informed his listeners on Swiss television: "We want disarmament, not a new arms control agreement." G. Shultz head of the U.S. State Department, does not lag behind the Pentagon chief in such exercises: "We must set about resolving the real problems of nuclear stability more directly and fully than before." And if Reagan is to be believed, all his administratic thinks of is to wipe nuclear weapons "off the face of the earth."

One wonders: How can this be reconciled with the repeated statements about the intentic of acquiring the capability to win a nuclear war, gain military superiority, and carry out a "crusade" against socialism? How can this be reconciled with Washington's practical actions -- wrecking or blockading all talks on limiting the arms race and violating or bypassing existing agreements and accords on these questions? How can it be reconciled with the use of military might outside the United States -- the intervention in Lebanon and the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared wars in Central America and the support for basmachi gangs in Afghanistan, and the feverish military preparation

These things can in no way be reconciled with the solemn pronouncements. However, a central theme runs through the U.S. Administration's feigned interest in limiting the arms race — the desire to deceive people at home and abroad, so as to be sure to hold onto power by donning the garb of peacemakers before the presidential elections. To thi end, the Washington shapeshifters are prepared to pull on any mask and feign anything necessary for the time being.

Without batting an eyelid, they say they want disarmament. But in practice, throughout their years in power, they have pushed and continue to push more and more new military programs. The U.S. military budget is reaching a fantastic point -- passing the $300-billion mark. Washington displays concern for only one thing: making sure the Army is not choked by the influx of new armaments that increases every month.

Perhaps the American Administration has halted or canceled one of these programs? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary. New guidelines are being hastily introduced for the buildup of military preparations. The arms race is being shifted into space, and no secret is made of the hopes of programming a policy of whipping up tension and confrontation for decades to come. In this connection repeated use is made of the false thesis that only the implementation of such dangerous, adventurist programs can create the conditions for an agreement on arms reduction -- on terms dictated by Washington, of course.

In practice these are just attempts, yet again, to postpone any steps in the disarmament sphere until kingdom come. By engaging in endless verbiage over disarmament questions and talks on this theme, they want to conceal their true face.

And this is the case in all Washington's practical actions -- on stategic arms, on medium-range systems, on space weapons, on chemical and conventional arms: Wherever you look, the picture is the same.

They swear the White House seeks a "radical lowering" of the level of nuclear arms. This, they say, is the great "innovation" in the present U.S. Administration's approach, whereas past agreements supposedly only "regulated the arms race" and are simply "immoral." Once again, every word is either a distortion or a flagrant lie.

Take the problem of strategic nuclear arms. Did the U.S. position at the Geneva START talks really have in mind any real reductions in these systems? No, it was wholly oriented toward achieving such reductions for the USSR alone, placing it under unqual terms, and trying to damage the Soviet Union's defense.

How was this done? Out of the full range of strategic nuclear systems, they singled out land-based ICBM's and SLBM's. These were pronounced "particularly destabilizing," and these alone, according to the American proposal, were to be subject to reduction. Why was that a dirty trick? Because while proposing a reduction in ballistic missiles, the United States itself was preparing, on the quiet, to deploy a quantity of nuclear warheads on long-range cruise missiles equal to the number of such warheads on all the American ballistic missiles put together. And they refused pointblank to ban cruise missiles. According to the American formulas, the Soviet Union, in order to preserve the equilibrium of forces after such a reduction, would have to carry out a radical disruption of the structure of its strategic nuclear forces and virtually recreate them from scratch. Meanwhile, the United Rtates retained a free hand for carrying out all its new military programs. That is the "highly moral" Reagan method of reducing strategic nuclear arms.

The U.S. position on medium-range systems is a good match for the American line on strategic nuclear arms. Here too Washington was never, at any stage of the talks, prepared to reduce its medium-range systems in Europe by a single unit. On the contary, it was working toward building them up and siting new, basically strategic first-strike missiles near the socialist countries' borders, and at the same time demanding that in these conditions the USSR agree to a sharp reduction or even the complete elimination of its own medium-range missile armaments.

Not a single one of the American draft agreements put forward at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe lead to real reductions in those arms, or even so much as pursued any useful objective at all from the viewpoint of limiting the arms race in Europe. In its desire to thwart an agreement, the American side even went so far as to reject the Soviet proposal to eliminate — that is, physically destroy -- all the missiles being reduced in the European part of the USSR.

SHISHLO CONDEMNS WEST'S STANCE AT GENEVA TALKS

LD281933 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament comes to a close this week. It has been held in a complex international situation when the U.S. Administration set about implementing NATO's missile plans upon frustrating the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms. The work of the Conference on Disarmament attracted particular attention of the international public and of the governments of various states in the conditions when the ways to achieving progress at the talks on disarmament and at multilateral forums were blocked through the fault of Washington.

The session again revealed two diametrically opposite approaches to most of the problems of disarmament. On the one hand, there is the consistent course of the countries of the socialist community towards removing the threat of a nuclear war and towards limiting and reducing arms. The concrete proposals by the USSR and other socialist states on practically all items on the agenda are on the table of the conference. At the present session the Soviet Union, taking into consideration the positions of the partners for the negotiations, introduced a number of important initiatives on such matters as the prohibition of chemical weapons, a ban on nuclear weapons' testing, in particular, in the aspects concerning verification.

On the other hand, there is the line of the USA and its allies towards undermining the talks on key items on the agenda of the Geneva forum. It was exclusively owing to the negative stand of the Western countries that it proved impossible to set up special auxiliary bodies of the conference for the conduct of negotiations on the substance of such problems as the prevention of a nuclear war, a ban on nuclear tests, the package of nuclear disarmament matters as well as the prevention of militarization of outer space. The U.S. Administration vainly tried to create the semblance of interest in a solution to the question of a ban on chemical weapons. The tabling of a widely publicized draft convention by the United States not only failed to promote the success of the talks in this field but even pushed the matters rearwards.

Washington's course toward militarization and military superiority and its non-constructive stand in Geneva have given rise to condemnation by the participants in the conference and have drawn criticism from a large group of non-aligned states. Against this background, the proximity of the approaches by these countries and by socialist states on many major questions of curbing the arms race and of reaching disarmament manifested themselves in a particularly clear way.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD281318 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 28 Aug 84

["Lebanon: Israeli Aggression Continuing" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Borisov writes:

The U.N. Security Council has been convened for the umpteenth time to discuss the aggressive actions of the Israeli occupation authorities in Lebanon. This time the Lebanese Government has requested an urgent examination of that issue in connection with the fact that the aggressor is going, as they say, straight ahead and is launching one action after another aimed at partitioning the country and actually annexing its southern part.

According to Beirut press reports, the Israeli aggressors have grabbed a part of sovereign Lebanon, by transferring border posts for a distance of three-five kilometres deep into Lebanon's territory. They have blocked the only transport route linking the southern part of Lebanon occupied by them with the rest of the country and thus cutting off three quarters of a million Lebanese from their compatriots. Israeli armoured columns time and again launch raids from the zone occupied by Israel towards Beirut and mountainous Lebanon, thus demonstrating not only total disregard of that Arab country's sovereignty, but also the invariable expansionist ambitions of Tel Aviv.

The Israeli aggressors have established a regime of terror and violence in southern Lebanon where under the hackneyed pretext of "combating the terrorists" they put behind barbed wire fences thousands of peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian refugees, are commiting outrages in towns and villages. Lebanon's natural resources are being impudently plundered. Work is under way at a high rate to divert to Israel the waters of the Al-Litani River.

The very fact that the U.N. Security Council is again getting down to a discussion of the issue of the criminal actions of Israel which daily and hourly flouts all norms of international law and morality is evidence of Tel Aviv's growing impudence. The roots of this stance are well known -- they are the permanent and all-round support received by the Zionist ultras from Washington. A fresh fact has been added to the countless examples of such support.

Yesterday the London newspaper GUARDIAN reported that the U.S. Administration is apparently prepared to meet Israel's request for additional aid worth 700 million dollars on top of the 2.6 billion, which have already been set aside for aid to Tel Aviv in 1985. The campaign by the administration for meeting Israel's demand is led personally by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST underscores.

A fresh confirmation of this truth will be the stand of the U.S. delegation at the Security Council meeting on Lebanon. No verbal subterfuges will help Washington conceal the fact that it was and is trying to implement its anti-Arab, hegemonistic designs in the Middle East with the hands of "its closest strategic ally."

STURUA HITS U.S. 'REVISION' OF YALTA, CSCE ACT

PM281605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Melor Sturua article: "State Treaties Are Not Like a Movie"]

[Text] It happened in June in Normandy at the solemn ceremony to mark this year's anniversary of the opening of the second front. U.S. President Reagan, seemingly carried away by his own eloquence, spoke as though he had taken part in the invasion personally instead of making training films for the U.S. Air Force in California. This fact caused one veteran to make an ironic retort which was taken up by the world press. It ran: "You are 40 years late, Ronnie!"

The ironic remark by a veteran of the battle for Normandy came to mind in connection with another speech by the U.S. President -- this time when addressing a group of Polish-Americans in the White House. This was just a few days ago, but nevertheless after the provocative "microphone test" for CNN. This time the President was somewhat more "restrained" -- instead of "outlawing" the Soviet Union he "merely" cast doubt on the decisions of the conference of the leaders of the three allied powers -- the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- in the Crimea in February 1945 and instead of the instruction to "bomb" Russia he "limited himself" to slandering our country and socialist Poland, managing at the same time not to let slip a single word about the Soviet Army's decisive role in the victory over Hitlerite fascism. You are 40 years late, Ronnie!

Perhaps he was not late but asleep? Not without reason, Michael Deaver, the President's closest assistant, recently let slip that his chief is in the habit of falling asleep during Cabinet meetings. The reason for the President's "absent-mindedness" is quite different, unfortunately. Undermining the decisions of the Crimea conference as well as the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki in 1975 indicates quite the reverse -- it indicates forces who would like to undermine the territorial and political realities existing on the continent, thereby destroying the foundations of European security, and who do not sleep or who, if they do fall asleep, have revanchist dreams.

Even someone who is no clossus in the sphere of logical thinking cannot fail to draw attention to the following fact: The appearance of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Germany gave the strongest boost to revanchism, which had already become prominent. Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO is perfectly correct when it writes that it is under the protection of these very missiles that "certain FRG politicians have seen an opportunity to revive revanchist ideas."

Reagan's speech to a quite specific audience again showed that Washington is a dangerous source of inspiration for militarism and revanchism in Western Europe. Thus it is absolutely no surprise that people on the banks of the Potomac are encouraging the dangerous campaign [vakhta] on the Rhine and at the same time are trying to undermine the Crimea conference decisions which specifically proclaimed the establishment of the kind of order in Europe "which would enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last traces of Nazism and fascism..."

But the forces who declared a "crusade" against socialism are following those same traces in one way or another. They would like to erase something else -- the borders of postwar Europe. BERLINER ZEITUNG quite justifiably links Reagan's provocative outburst with his frontal attack on the Crimea conference decisions. "The U.S. President threatened the postwar political setup and the political realities in postwar Europe. Reagan refuses to 'accept' the existence of socialism, which he is ready to 'bomb.' No matter how illusory these dreams are, they should be treated with all seriousness."

This newspaper, published in the GDR, is echoed by the bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST, which is published in the FRG. The latter writes: "The U.S. President, who gave the order to site the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries, has demonstrated with the utmost clarity that he does not recognize the principles of the postwar setup in Europe. . . . The U.S. political circles directing the President must ultimately realize that Reagan's statements threaten the foundations of peace and stability in Europe."

But the whole point of the matter is that those "circles directing Reagan" are the very ones who egged him on at the CNN microphone and turned him into the mouthpiece of shameless anti-Sovietism and antisocialism.

They tried -- admittedly without success -- to pass off the provocative outburst in Santa Barbara as a "joke." The White House speech hardly fits into such a definition. This time the case was taken up by specialists in international law instead of specialists in humor. However, even they found themselves bogged down, and in a quite stagnant and foul-smelling bog, too. White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes, trying to fend off the newspaper fraternity as they closed in for the kill, was forced to feign amnesia. "I do not know how previous administrations interpreted these documents" (the Crimea conference decisions and the Helsinki accords -- M.S. note), he said. "The main thing is that we do not regard Yalta or Helsinki as carte blanche for the division of Europe or for strengthening another country's domination in Europe."

But that is how you do regard it, gentlemen. Contrary to the spirit and letter of both Yalta and Helsinki. And you are foisting your sins on others. As though anticipating the conduct of the present White House incumbent, President F. Roosevelt, assessing the Crimea conference's results, said in the U.S. Congress: "... The Crimea conference means the end of the system of unilateral actions, closed alliances, spheres of influence, balance of forces, and other political intrigues which people tried to use in the past and which never worked." It was Washington which knocked together NATO -- a closed military grouping. (The Warsaw Pact was created 6 years later only as an enforced retaliatory measure). It was Washington which declared Western Europe the sphere of its "vital interests" with all its ensuring consequences. It was Washington which unilaterally moved its Pershing and cruise missiles into this "sphere." Finally it is Washington which is weaving political intrigues and encouraging revanchist forces and sentiments on the Rhine.

Furthermore, those thirsting for a revision of the borders are not stopping at the revision of treaties. L. Speakes' statement is highly indicative in this respect. The following conduct is becoming increasingly the norm in Washington: Agreements are reached but not signed, signed but not ratified, and ratified but not observed. Let us recall, for example, the fate of SALT II and some other treaties. They are now being joined by Yalta and Helsinki. Now and again the adventurist. flex their toned-up nuclear muscles and if they feel "constricted" in any way they unceremoniously tear up the fabric of international legal treaties.

Reagan's speech in the White House is by no means the first attempt and certainly not a chance attempt -- "Ronnie goofed again," they say -- to rewind state treaties and time itself as though they were movies. Attempts by Washington to overturn Europe's political realities and call Yalta, Potsdam, and Helsinki into question were made during Vice-President Bush's West European tour. (This was greeted with tumultuous applause in Bonn). U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, whose own post would seem to compel him to be concerned with the continuity of his country's foreign policy, stated in a speech on 17 January this year, and a speech delivered not just anywhere but in Stockholm, which has taken over from Helsinki, that the United States "does not recognize" the borders which emerged in postwar Europe.

This was said from the platform of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe on the very day it opened! Shultz' position, like that of Reagan and Bush, has led to the undermining of confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe.

So it would seem that the entire Washington cabinet has been affected by "sleeping sickness" from which the late Rivers, then chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, once suffered: In his own words he dreamed nothing but "militarist dreams." Rivers used to be called the "Caesar of South Carolina." The present "Californian Caesars" are going even further in an attempt to impose their "dreams" on a mankind awake. Is this not demonstrated in particular by the transformation of West German territory into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead in Europe, the new military agreement recently signed between Washington and Bonn, and the decision of the Western European Union Council to lift the ban on the FRG's production of bombers and long-range missiles? How far all this is from Yalta and Helsinki and the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world!

THE WASHINGTON POST recently published an article by Mary Sieghart, a correspondent for Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES. The article was devoted to European reaction to President Reagan's provocative outburst. The author wrote, among other things, that the "incident clearly cut Europeans to the quick. It called to mind that their fate is ruled by forces beyond their control. This is one reason why satirical European newspaper articles and television programs as well as a number of serious commentaries often depict Reagan as a militarist. It is not that Europeans lack a sense of humor. It is just that the bombing of cities and the deaths of civilians and soldiers in two world wars shattered their nerves.... It is the fear that Europe could be the theater of a future nuclear war and that President Reagan, is to some extent to blame for this."

Yes, long-suffering Europe does not appreciate Reagan's "jokes" and Reagan, in turn, does not appreciate peace and security in Europe, or indeed the well-being of his own people, since nuclear cataclysm begun in Europe would not be limited to this continent alone. During the solemn ceremony in Normandy President Reagan wept openly at the cemetery of U.S. soldiers who died during the opening of the second front. Those representatives of Washington's corridors of power who are now trying to "reverse" the Crimea conference decisions and cancel out the Helsinki conference's Final Act are consigning to oblivion and simply betraying the memory of those of their fellow-countrymen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism and who shed their blood on the grey stones of a Europe groaning under Hitler's heel.

As for the imperial schemes of Reagan's Washington for carving and recarving the map of whole continents, consigning new social formations to the "garbage heap of history," and "outlawing" great powers, it must be stressed quite categorically that they are doomed not to be realized. Times have changed and different forces are now determining the course of historical development. That is why I should like to paraphrase the U.S. veteran's words and say to the White House boss:

"You are late, Ronnie, and by much more than 40 years!"

PENTAGON PLANNING MAJOR EXERCISE IN CANADA

LD281338 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 28 TASS -- The Pentagon is going to hold a major military exercise on the territory of Canada. It will begin on September 15 and will last for a whole month in the area of Cold Lake, Alberta Province.

Taking part in the exercise will be "B-52" and "FB-111" strategic bombers, as well as "C-130 Hercules" military transport planes. The U.S. Tactical Air Force Command is sending 44 war planes, including "F-15" and "F-16" fighter-bombers and "F-4 Phantom" fighters. The coordination of actions of the Air Force squadrons during the exercise, as well as the observation, will be carried on from the "flying command centre" -- a plane fitted out with the AWACS system. The exercise will also be attended by units of the Canadian and British Air Force.

The military exercise staged by the Pentagon is of openly provocative nature. A statement of the U.S. Air Force Command points out that the training ground in the area of Cold Lake was chosen for holding the exercise because the landscape there resembles very much the plains of central Europe.

NEW X-29 BOMBER SAID EARMARKED FOR STAR WARS

LD282048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Reagan administration is forcing the creation of new types of offensive weapons. You are looking at a model of the new bomber, which has been given the name X-29. [Video shows aircraft on show, artist's impression of aircraft] It will be earmarked for waging star wars. The White House is striving to transfer the arms race to space.

Vice President Bush, formerly a U.S. military pilot, has personally demonstrated the bomber. [video shows Bush settling into cockpit, and taking the aircraft for a short drive down the tarmac with cockpit cover open]

As is known, the United States has blocked talks on the prevention of the militarization of space proposed by the Soviet Union. The White House has decided to spend around $26 billion in the coming 5 years for working out military use of space. The Reagan administration nurtures illusory calculations to pave the way to military superiority over the Soviet Union through space. However, this is an adventuristic policy with no prospects.

This is what the paper NEW YORK TIMES writes today: Confrontation in near-earth space will not make the world a safer place. Today, the paper cautions, any mistake in the sphere of controlling arms can lead to irreparable consequences.

SHULTZ SPEECH ON CENTRAL AMERICA ASSAILED

PM271451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "In Step With the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] The nearer the presidential elections in the United States approach the more often and vociferously Reagan's supporters discuss the Central American problem, however, not problems such as those engendered, as is well known, by the long-standing exhausting oppression of the United Fruit Company and other U.S. monopolies used to throwing their weight around here, or Washington's actual policy in the region. This is being done with the sole aim of clouding the ordinary American's conscience with constant injections of the same propaganda poison, misleading him, and making him believe far-fetched yarns concocted to order and emanating from the White House.

The most widespread stereotype of political deception called upon to scare the ordinary American looks roughly like this: "International communism," they say, is creeping toward U.S. borders via Cuba and Nicaragua.

If not today then tomorrow Soviet nuclear missiles will appear here, and therefore America must demonstrate its might and build up its military presence in this part of the world without ruling out the possibility of armed interference, as occurred in Grenada. Neither the sovereignty of neighboring states, nor their right to independence development, nor the most elementary norms of international law defending each country's national independence are taken into account. They have been supplanted by the superpower cry "America above all!" and so it is permissible to lynch the freedom of any state if that is advantageous for U.S. "national interests."

But even in this seething chauvinism most Americans, as public opinion polls show, do not approve of the Reagan administration's adventurist course in Central America, assuming that it might lead to a "second Vietnam." So the Republican "hawks" have to twist and turn without balking at any underhand lies in order to try to keep as many future voters as possible on their side.

The recent speech by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to foreign war veterans can serve as an example of this political deception. Before referring to certain points in his speech, I would like to cite a quotation from THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The harsh truth is that departments such as the Pentagon and the CIA are increasingly participating in the implementation of U.S. policy in Central America and the role of the State Department is diminishing as the administration rejects the pursuit of serious diplomacy in this region."

As if to take issue with the newspaper, Shultz says that his department is indeed very much involved in Central American affairs and is "striving for dialogue with the Nicaraguan leadership." Immediately, as if recalling that this statement is not in keeping with the spirit of Reaganite policy, he adds: "But we are maintaining a U.S. military presence in the region which would act as a shield in order, paraphrasing President Eisenhower, to be able to carry out effective diplomacy under its cover." In other words, talks at gunpoint, cowboy-style. I cannot recall any Washington figure enunciating with such impudent high-handedness the notorious policy of "gunboat diplomacy" in a new Reaganite version.

What truly fruitful dialogue can we be talking about when the head of U.S. diplomacy himself cannot refrain from castigating Nicaragua, which is the target for a whole bundle of crude abuse, accusing it in turn of "militarism," "totalitarianism," "repression," and "aggression against neighbors" (?!) and conferring on it other self-selected insulting epithets.

Shultz competely gives himself away when he cannot restrain a surge of tenderness for the bandits who have invaded Nicaraguan territory ("we admire the Nicaraguan freedom-fighters' loyalty to their cause"). One can only marvel that a reasponsible politician with a knowledge of history could refer in that way to the inveterate cutthroats from the "black hordes" of the overthrown dictator Somoza, who for decades autocratically and cruelly tyrannized the people.

In the context of his speech Shultz termed Washington's course in Central America an example of the "pursuit of a sensible policy" based on "American might." Evidently the dubious laurels of the Pentagon and CIA leaders who are the champions in the U.S. imperialist onslaught against Nicaragua and all progressive forces operating in the region give him no peace. And, appealing for ultrastrong-arm methods of supressing the liberation movement in this part of the world, Washington's top diplomat, albeit in words, wants to draw himself up and march in step with the inveterate political "hawks" at this heated and uneasy election time.

SETUNSKIY REVIEWS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

PM281459 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 9

[TASS special correspondent N. Setunskiy report under the rubric "Presidential Marathon-84": "Dallas: A Course of Nuclear Extremism"]

[Text] Dallas, New York -- "Extremism in defense of freedom is not a vice." When this familiar sentence was heard in the convention center where the Republican Party election convention was being held and which had fallen into a militarist ecstasy and was bawling and yelling deafeningly, for a moment it seemed that some unholy force had turned a devilish time machine backwards, into the past. Yes, it was he -- Senator Barry Goldwater, "godfather" of the American right wing in the sixties, coming to the platform to pay tribute to his ideological successor Ronald Reagan.

It was evidently only natural for the double-dyed anticommunist Goldwater, repeating his militarist creed of 1964 when he was nominated as Republican presidential candidate, to be given the mission, among other Washington "hawks," to set the tone at the Dallas convention, which took place in an atmosphere of rabid chauvinism and anti-Sovietism.

What was, formerly, the central item on the convention agenda -- the nomination of the party's candidate for the presidential election to be held 6 November -- was in effect resolved long before the convention. The entire mighty, well-oiled White House and Republican Party political machine was long since directed toward nipping in the bud possible "moderate" opposition to Reagan's candidacy. Reagan is the only candidate. The role prepared for the convention, the newspaper NEWSDAY wrote, was a "political show in four acts where everyone knows the finale in advance." The show, which cost American taxpayers $8 million, was not quite aimless. Its slogan -- "Another 4 years to finish the job" begun by the Reagan administration -- speaks for itself. The White House used the convention and manipulated the mass media in an attempt to win onto its side the millions of voters who have not yet decided whether they will vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate at the election. The convention scenario provided for "brainwashing."

While the journalists present in Dallas found, during the pompous ceremony to nominate Reagan which was in the worst Hollywood traditions, that their cheekbones ached with yawning, the text of the Republicans' platform submitted to the convention shocked many. Indeed, in the entire history of the United States there has been no precedent for the party in power to adopt such a belligerently chauvinist, irresponsibly adventurist program.

Once again, only in a lightly veiled form, claims to achieve U.S. nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union are reaffirmed and the demand to achieve victory -- to "prevail" -- in a nuclear war is again formulated; the siting of American Pershings and cruise missiles on the Continent of Europe is hailed as "Europe's salvation"; and plans for the militarization of outer space and the deployment of a large-scale antisatellite system there are publicized. The course of stepping up the buildup of nuclear arsenals and first-strike systems is reaffirmed.

As for the platform's pro-monopoly, antipopular democratic policy sections, the "4 more years" promise new profits of many billions for big business, first and foremost the military-industrial corporations, and a deterioration in the situation for tens of millions of deprived Americans and national minorities.

"America is on the march again" -- Reagan declared in his speech at the convention. There can be no illusions about where this militarist march is leading. To bellicose tunes, the Republicans, lured on by their maniacal conductors in the White House, can only lead the country to a further whipping up of international tension and escalation of the threat of war and to further sliding toward the dangerous brink of nuclear war.

In the United States, the assassination of President Kennedy is called the "crime of the century." I left Dallas feeling that the Republican convention was a sinister milestone in the preparations for another crime, a monstrous crime against mankind's very existence. On 6 November American voters must decide whether they will allow this dangerous step to be followed by more....

NEW U.S. MOVIE CALLED CINEMATOGRAPHIC LIBEL

PM230900 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAKA KULTURA in Russian on 18 August carries on page 7 a 1,200-word dispatch specially written for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA by TASS correspondent Ye. Menkes, datelined New York and titled "Provocation on the Airwaves, Provocation on the Screen."

The dispatch reports the opening of John Milius' new movie, "Red Dawn," which, Menkes claims, "is by no means the first cinematographic libel released on U.S. screens to blacked the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, crudely distorting the essence of the USSR's policy and preaching openly anti-Soviet slanderous stock phrases."

According to the author, "the task set the moviemakers could not have been more specific: Simply deprive the 'bad guys' -- the Russians -- of all human qualities, transform them into robots, or rather wild beasts, who will stop at nothing; they burn books and set up concentration camps and mass executions. The movie looks like an attempt to express cinematographically President Reagan's pathologically malicious thesis about the USSR as an 'empire of evil.'"

Menkes goes on to assert that "all the insane accusations against the USSR and other socialist countries can be leveled only against the United States itself," claims that "the White House is the main inspirer of creative 'quests' in this sphere," and concludes by condemning the President's "bomb Russia" joke as "a postscript" to the premiere of "Red Dawn."

'RUMORS' OF POSSIBLE GROMYKO-WU XUEQIAN MEETING

LD281008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Rumors have been spreading among diplomatic circles at UN Headquarters in New York about a possible meeting between Soviet and PRC Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Wu Xueqian, respectively, during the upcoming UN General Assembly session.

LEHMAN CONCLUDES PRC VISIT; IMPORTANT TALKS NOTED

LD281102 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 28 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman has ended his visit to China, where he held talks with PRC Defence Minister Zhang Aiping, commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Huaqing, and was received by Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang. In a press release issued by the U.S. Embassy, these talks were described as "exceptionally productive".

In the course of his tour, John Lehman visited a number of Chinese bases and other naval facilities. The talks centered, as is said here, on a mutual familiarization with the appraisals of the military-strategic situation in the Asian-Pacific region and the specific requirements of China's Navy.

IVANOV VIEWS U.S. LEADERS' VISITS TO PRC

OW280851 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Ivanov commentary: "Try To Reach the Same Goal"]

[Excerpts] During a visit to China last year, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed the importance of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation. The main purpose of the Pentagon chieftain's talks in Beijing was to peddle strategic cooperation between the United States and China. In order to convince his Chinese counterparts of the importance and necessity of cooperation, Weinberger brazenly intimidated them with the so-called U.S. imperialist fabricated Soviet threat. According to Weinberger, such strategic cooperation is the only way to free China from a USSR threat of war.

Last sp[illegible]g, U.S. President Reagan personally visited Beijing. As soon as he landed on Chinese territory, he advocated the so-called U.S.-Chinese strategic cooperation. He vituperated the Soviet Union, repeating his defense secretary's words of intimidation to the Chinese leaders.

U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman was a distinguished guest in China a few days ago. He also did his utmost to peddle the policy of strengthening military cooperation between the United States and China.

Dear listeners, as you are all aware, these U.S. imperialists all tried to reach the same goal. This is by no means accidental. Their clamors about the so-called Soviet threat are, of course, groundless. The Soviet Union helped China rid itself of the American threat and lay the foundations for a Chinese national defense industry in the 1950's.

While making all kinds of preparations for a nuclear war, the United States has arranged that such a war will take place far from its own territory. The U.S. imperialists have chosen Western Europe as the battleground and deployed offensive guided missiles there. At the same time, they have also tried to set up battlegrounds in the Far East and Pacific. To achieve their aim, the U.S. imperialists have formed a triangular military and political alliance among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. When necessary, Taiwan will voluntarily join the alliance.

However, the U.S. imperialists are not content with just this triangular alliance; They want to drag China into the military and political alliance. According to their scheme, under American strategic leadership and Japanese tactical command, China and South Korea, Washington's little partners, will supply cannon fodder. Their countries will become bridgeheads in time of war. American strategists envision that to safeguard the U.S. monopolist capitalists' interests, they will wage a war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, any peace-loving country named by the United States, or national liberation movement. Such is the real content of the strategic cooperation. The Reagan administration's generous approval of the supply of U.S. arms to China is another effort to woo China into dangerous cooperation.

Dear listeners, needless to say you are aware that the Chinese and PRC national interests have nothing in common with the U.S. imperialists' perfidious acts and hegemonic scheme.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DPRK OFFICIAL'S MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM271101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report under the general heading "Official Reports": "Moscow Stopover"]

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kang Song-san, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, stopped over in Moscow on its way to and from Romania.

The delegation was met and seen off by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF KAL INCIDENT URGED

LD281509 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] As nearly 1 year has passed since the incident with the South Korean airliner that intruded deep in the Soviet airspace, more and more people doubt the official explanation by Washington. A retired American diplomat, John Keppel, has urged the United States Congress to conduct an inquiry into the incident.

After a private investigation, John Keppel came to the conclusion that it was not an accident that the South Korean Boeing penetrated Soviet airspace to a depth of 500 kilometers. The flight of the intruder plane over Soviet territory over the Island of Sakhalin could provide important and valuable intelligence information. John Keppel feels that Congress should find out whether the United States was aware of the fact the South Korean liner had diverted from its course, and whether it was true that the pilots of the plane were not duly informed that the liner was in danger. It is alsc necessary to find out, says John Keppel, whether the United States bears the responsibility for the plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace and whether this flight over Soviet territory had been carried out on orders from the United States. Mr. Keppel stressed that this is what the extensive data he had amassed indicates.

It was reported, for example, that former President Richard Nixon was to fly on that liner but had canceled his flight after being informed that the Boeing was to perform a reconnaissance mission. As for what happened to the plane after a missile struck it, John Keppel noted that he did not rule out the possibility that a bomb had gone off aboard the plane. He finds it more likely that the plane had exploded as a result of a fire. The more I looked into it the more I thought there were grounds for an inquiry. If flying off course has to be done on purpose, there is plenty of evidence the United States must have known about it in advance, says John Keppel, a retired American diplomat.

The editor-in-chief of the Canadian TRIBUNE, James Leech, feels there is no doubt that a year ago U.S. special services had organized a deliberate provocation. There has been no explanation yet from the United States why an American RC-135 reconnaisance plane was flying in that area together with the Boeing 747, and that an American Ferret spy satellite was passing overhead. Last week a documentary was shown in West Germany indicating that the U.S. Administration is responsible for the incident with the South Korean airliner. The man who made the film, Andrey Liebik, came to this conclusion after studying evidence by a number of specialists sent by former agents of U.S. special services. One specialist, Tom Bernard, said that the South Korean Boeing had deliberately intruded into Soviet airspace on orders of the U.S. Administration to get data about the Soviet anti-aircraft defenses.

INCREASING U.S.-ROK MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

SK290515 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] A large-scale joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise ended in the southern area of the Korean peninsula. Observers said that the military cooperation between Washington and Seoul is being strengthened with each passing day.

More than 30 U.S. military bases with U.S. forces have been established in South Korea and over 1,000 nuclear warheads are deployed there.

United States war preparations have been rapidly accelerated and Seoul has been deeply involved in them. This has resulted in an escalation of tension in the Far East.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW 28 AUG

LD281914 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- A delegation of the Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship of Japan's Parliament came to Moscow today at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR. The delegation is led by Chairman of the Association Ioshio Sakurauchi.

INDIA'S GANDHI, SFRY'S DJURANOVIC HOLD TALKS

LD281131 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 28 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Veselin Djuranovic of the collective presidency of Yugoslavia, who is staying here on a state visit, have expressed grave concern about growing world tension, the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, and the persisting explosive situation in the Middle East. In the course of Indian-Yugoslav talks which have opened here, the sides declared for further consolidating the ranks of the Non-aligned Movement in which both India and Yugoslavia are active.

PAKISTAN, WEST SCORED OVER POLICY TOWARD INDIA

BK281600 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Yevgenyev Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Indian newspapers have published detailed reports on the hijacking of an Indian Airlines aircraft first to Pakistan and then to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. The hijackers of the Boeing 737 finally surrendered to UAE authorities at Dubayy Airport, and the more than 80 passengers and crew were released. The newspapers assert, however, that despite the happy ending, those who practically aided the hijackers cannot escape responsibility for their actions.

The entire Indian Airlines episode casts a black shadow on the Pakistani authorities' position. Their attitude toward the hijackers, who threatened to kill the passengers and blow up the plane, was very strange, as they did everything possible to make sure that the hijacked plane continued its flight. The plane's exhausted fuel supply was replenished twice: first in Lahore, then in Karachi. In addition, Pakistani engineers repaired problems in the plane's hydraulic system. Meanwhile, nothing was done to capture the hijackers or gain the passengers' release. This policy of the Pakistani authorities is surprising.

The Sikh terrorists who forced the flight's diversion from its Delhi-Srinager route had prior knowledge of all this. Just after takeoff from Chandigarh, they asked the plane to fly to Lahore. The point is that this Pakistani city not only forms a link with east Punjab, but most of the hijackers are actually taking refuge there. When another Indian Airlines flight was hijacked on 5 July this year, Pakistani authorities refused to hand the terrorists over to India. Thus far no case has been initiated against the hijackers.

The Pakistani authorities' indifference toward the activities of air pirates has encouraged extremists to carry out new misdeeds. Indian newspapers note that the hijackers had ultimately demanded to go to the United States. In their talks with officials in Lahore, Karachi, and Dubayy, their basic demand was that they be allowed to go unhindered to America.

The PATRIOT writes that there are separatist groups in America and some other Western countries that want Punjab to split from India. It is surprising to note the hospitality accorded to Chauhan and other terrorists of the so-called Khalistan National Council by influential persons in the American Administration. The so-called Khalistan Council has opened offices in America, Canada, and West Germany. It is here that Western espionage organizations recruit their agents, sending them to India through Pakistan. Terrorists who escape to Western nations in an attempt to evade responsibility for their misdeeds in Punjab also take asylum there. The Indian Airlines hijacking is proof of this, once again showing how important it is for the government to take steps to establish law and order in Punjab and other neighboring states in order to step up operations against the terrorists.

RIFTS IN PRK 'COALITION GOVERNMENT' NOTED

PM281028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Splitting Up"]

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Aug -- The internecine squabbling in the camp of the reactionary rabble driven out of Kampuchea by the revolution is sharpening. This is attested by the increased frequency of Pol Pot men's attacks on armed gangs of other participants in the so-called "coalition government." A correspondent from the BANGKOK POST newspaper who visited the Thai-Kampuchean border zone writes that the coalition "partners" have an insuperable hostility and mistrust for each other.

Anyone who has somewhere to run is ditching his "comrades in arms" without hesitation. Thus the "coalition representative" in the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) left Bangkok, and is in hiding in France. And recently a group of 65 Son Sann followers handed over their weapons to Thai border authorities in Aranyaprathet City, unwilling to remain bandits any longer.

The facts attest that increasing numbers of Khmers currently abroad are breaking with the senseless and criminal subversive activity being urged upon them by Pol Pot's supporters and other renegades to please foreign interests.

SRV OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET GEOLOGY AID

OW261222 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Dear listeners: Today, in our feature "Effective Cooperation," we invite you to listen to a talk by Comrade Tran Duc Luong, director of the SRV Geology General Department.

[Begin Luong recording] Vietnam possesses very rich mineral resources, but in general a large part of them has remained unexplored because little effort has been made to survey them.

During nearly a century of domination over Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, the French colonialists established the so-called Indochinese Geology Service, which began operating at the beginning of the 20th Century. However, following their pullout from our country in 1954, the Vietnamese Government apparently had to start from scratch when it founded the Vietnam Geology Service, because not a single French-trained Vietnamese geological engineer was available at that time. To put it more accurately, I must say that a number of patriotic Vietnamese engineers returned to Vietnam from France in 1956 and 1958.

Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union immediately extended assistance by sending a large contingent of Soviet experts to operate throughout Vietnam and help build the Vietnam Geology Service. They initially reevaluated all the available mines to restore their exploitation. These mines included the coalmines in Quang Ninh and others, including apatite and tin mines. Later, the Soviet comrades assisted us in founding the Vietnam Geology Service step by step, the size and scope of which are compatible with Vietnam's survey requirements. This service presently has up to 20,000 cadres, workers, and employees, more than 100 masters of science, some 10 doctors of science, and more than 6,000 intermediate-level geological engineers at its disposal operating throughout the country.

Of course, this large contingent of Vietnamese cadres received some of its training in Vietnam but mainly in the Soviet Union. We always regarded Soviet assistance as of primary importance because, thanks to it, Vietnam now has its own geological force to settle geological matters and survey and exploit mineral resources.

I can say that the cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese geology services has been continuously carried out on a large scale and with great results. In fact, the fraternal Soviet geologists have thus far been present here with us in our work. They directly assumed the geological work at the beginning, but have assumed the role of advisers after they trained a number of cadres for Vietnam.

I can say that the contingent of Vietnamese geological cadres is large, after having started from scratch. Geological work requires a large quantity of equipment and means, which Vietnam cannot produce, including modern surveying instruments used in space and aviation, drilling rigs, geophysical equipment, and so forth. All of this has been provided by the Soviet Union to help the Vietnam Geology Service operate.

I can also say that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is very effective, because the Soviet and Vietnamese geology services have obtained very fine results in discovering many natural resources hidden underground in Vietnam over the past many years. Our country possesses all kinds of important natural and mineral resources necessary for Vietnam's socialist industrialization at present and in the future. Coal, petroleum, gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, rare metals, metals for construction, and fertilizers are all available in Vietnam. The newly discovered mineral resources include those with the largest reserves in Vietnam, in the region, and even in the world. They all are necessary for our country's industrialization.

We are very proud that our Vietnamese geologists, with the assistance of the geologists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have discovered many kinds of important minerals needed for our national industrialization. For instance, only 2 years after the liberation of South Vietnam, we discovered large quantities of bauxite there, the existence of which was not known before. [end recording]

HUSAK, USTINOV ACTIVITIES AT SLOVAK UPRISING FETE

Husak, Ustinov Hold Talks

LD281616 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Banska Bystrica August 28 TASS -- Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) and president of Czechoslovakia, received a Soviet party-and-government delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR.

Gustav Husak cordially greeted Dmitriy Ustinov and the members of the Soviet party-and-government delegation and expressed gratitude for the attention which is being given in the Soviet Union to the glorious anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. He emphasized that the countrywide celebration of the anniversary is yet another expression of the Czechoslovak people's striving for further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Gustav Husak asked Dmitriy Ustinov to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the CPSU Central Committee and to all Soviet people.

On behalf of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the Soviet Government and all Soviet people, Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed cordial congratulations to Gustav Husak, the KSC Central Committee, to the Czechoslovak Government and all Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and the best wishes of further successes in the cause of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

There took place in the course of the meeting an exchange of information about the Soviet Union's fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the drafting of the new edition of the CPSU Program for the 27th party congress and the Czechoslovak working people's accomplishment of the tasks set by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. A high appraisal was given to all-round and steadily developing Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, and it was stressed that the accords reached at the summit level in Moscow last June are of major significance.

As the world situation was discussed, it was pointed out that the international situation of late has seriously deteriorated and the war danger has grown as a result of the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies. Concern was expressed over the increased activity of revanchist forces in the FRG, which are trying to question the territorial and political realities that have taken shape after World War II.

It was stressed that it is of ever-lasting significance to strengthen Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship as well as the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in every way and to further enhance the Warsaw Treaty.

The meeting passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

Taking part in it were Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Husak Addresses Rally

LD281601 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Banska Bystrica August 28 TASS — Imperialism, U.S. one, in the first place, tries in every way to establish world domination and to dictate its will and ways to other peoples. With this end in view, it has launched a "crusade" against socialism and progressive forces, has begun a new spiral of the arms race, and does not abandon attempts at upsetting the strategic balance in the world, at revising the results of the post-war set-up and at reviving revanchism. This has been stated here today by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, in a speech at a mass meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

Having pointed out that the adventuristic plans of imperialism enhance the danger of outbreak of a war conflagration, the Czechoslovak leader emphasized that the defence of peace requires the strengthening of the might of socialist society, a rise in defence capacity, and stronger unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace and progressive forces of the world. Only in this way it is possible to prevent a dangerous development of the international situation, to return to the policy of peaceful co-existence and to preserve peace for the present and future generations. The Czechoslovak people will do everything in their power for the sake of this.

Ustinov Makes Speech

PM291029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Speech by Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, at rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, in Banska Bystrica, CSSR under the TASS headline: "Ceremonial Rally at Banska Bystrica"]

[Text] Allow me, above all, to express my sincere gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee, to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to the Government of the CSSR for the invitation extended to the Soviet party and government delegation to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

The Communists of the land of the soviets and all Soviet people regard this anniversary as a great event in the life of our nations, as our common festive day. Four decades have passed since that memorable day when here, in the center of Slovakia, the banner of the armed struggle against the fascist occupiers was hoisted high. This outstanding heroic act lives and will live forever in the minds and hearts of all those to whom the freedom and independence of nations, the cause of socialism is dear.

Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the Government of the USSR, on behalf of all our people as well as of the Soviet Armed Forces, to warmly congratulate the fraternal Czechoslovak people, the participants in the Slovak Uprising, veterans of the war and labor, and the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army on this great festive day and wish them further successes in building socialism.

It is with special satisfaction that I am discharging my honorable mission to convey to the participants in today's rally and to all Czechoslovak people the heartfelt congratulations and best wishes from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and great friend of Czechoslovakia.

The Slovak National Uprising justly ranks among the important antifascist actions in Europe during World War II.

It played a historic role in the destinies of the nations of Czechoslovakia and, together with the May 1945 uprising of the Czech people, became an important milestone along the road to the victory of the national and democratic, and later, the socialist revolution in your country. It was the CPCZ, led by the great son of the Czechoslovak people, Klement Gottwald, which was the organizing and inspiring force behind the struggle of the Slovak and Czech people for national and social liberation. Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky, Jan Sverma, and other important representatives of the party played the leading role in the preparation and direction of the Slovak National Uprising. I take this opportunity to convey to you, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, as a valiant fighter for the freedom and flourishing of the Czechoslovak people, consistent communist and internationalist, warm congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and fruitful activity for the well-being of your homeland and all fraternal socialist countries from the multimillion detachment of Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people.

The city of Banska Bystrica was the center of the heroic Slovak National Uprising. The president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak, today handed your famous town the highest state award, the Klement Gottwald Order, for creative development of the eternal living bequest of the Slovak National Uprising and for great successes in the building of socialism.

Dear friends, inhabitants of Banska Bystrica. Let me congratulate you on the motherland's high award and wish you the best of health, happiness, and other achievements in work for the flourishing of socialist Czechoslovakia.

The USSR gave all possible support to the courageous Slovak fighters. The troops of the First and Fourth Ukrainian Front set off to help Slovakia, which rose up. Soviet soldiers threw themselves into the fight with the enemy with the combat slogan: Advance to help the brother Slovaks. The soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovaki Army Corps led by the outstanding Czechoslovak commander and patriot Ludvik Svoboda, fought side by side with the Soviet soldiers and together entered Slovak territory as liberators of their homeland. Together with Slovaks and Czechs, Soviet partisans also actively fought against the German fascist occupiers. The slogan born in the flames of the battles at Dukla pass: With the Soviet Union forever, became the symbol of unity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. This slogan expressed their deepest desire and mutual effort for a great and indestructible friendship. The events of those terrible days, when our combat fraternity was forged and strengthened in fierce fighting against the Hitlerite invaders, will never be blotted from the memory of grateful descendants! The Friendship of the USSR and Czechoslovakia was filled with new content and its bright facets illuminated still more in the years of peaceful socialist construction.

The triumph of the most progressive social system, socialism, its magnetic force, and its high aspiration toward a bright future have been manifested in our people's great achievements. The CSSR has now scored enormous successes in its development. It has great authority in the international arena.

The changes that have taken place here in Slovakia are significant and visible. This once backward outland has today become an equal socialist republic with modern industry, productive agriculture, progressive science, and culture. The Soviet people are proud, along with you dear friends, of everything that you have achieved and wish you further achievements in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress as well as in building advanced socialism.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are developing at a confident pace. An important event in their life was the Moscow economic summit of the CEMA member countries. The friendship of our fraternal countries and nations is strengthening every year. And, as Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized in his speech, the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship constitutes a firm guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence and peaceful life.

The achievements of the countries of the socialist community evoke anger and hatred from imperialist reactionary forces, especially from the United States and NATO. In its efforts to reverse the historical process, Reagan's administration declared a "crusade" against socialism. It set itself the aim of changing the military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to its advantage at any cost, and of gaining U.S. superiority in the world. As a result of the aggressive policy of the United States, the threat to the security of nations has increased considerably.

This threat increased even more after the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, of first strike weapons in Western Europe. The United States is even trying to turn space into an arena of military confrontation. The USSR has made concrete proposals to start talks so as to work out and conclude an agreement on preventing the militarization of space. However, the U.S. Government has practically refused these proposals and has been playing a deceitful game in this matter. Washington has been virtually blocking the process of limiting and curbing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and further talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament. In this way, the United States has completely demonstrated that it is not going to drop its militaristic policy, its implementation of extensive military programs. Nobody is going to be deceived by words about peace, about improving relations with the USSR and with the other countries of the socialist community, to which the United States resorts to from time to time. The contradiction between such words and actual deeds is quite clear.

One cannot close one's eyes when faced with the fact that the reactionary forces in the West are trying to weaken the socialist community and to drive a wedge in the cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries. Supported and protected by the reactionary forces, revanchists of all kinds are raising their heads higher and higher. The spirit of revanchism and militarism incited by Bonn ruling circles is evoking great public alarm and indignation.

The lovers of war adventures are impertinently demanding the revision of the results of World War II. However, those who are preparing intrigues against the postwar arrangement of Europe should finally understand that the peoples who personally experienced the falsehood and cruelty of German militarism will never forget the tough lessons of the past war. We have and will continue to offer very firm and resolute resistance to all the revanchist demands.

The present celebrations on the territory of Czechoslovakia, the preparations for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militaristic Japan constantly remind us how difficult the path toward this victory was, how high a price had to be paid to win peace. The words of the antifascist hero, the famous son of the Czechoslovak people, Julius Fucik: People, be vigilant!, resound like an alarm in the ears of all those who have the cause of peace at heart today, just as before.

The USSR and all the states of the socialist community are waging an active struggle against the arms race and are firmly in favor of averting war. The whole world is familiar with our constructive proposals aimed at achieving these aims. Together with this, the lessons of history are teaching them that the world has to be reliably protected against imperialist intrigues. In the present situation, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have to strengthen their defense capability and increase the combat force of the defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact. The peaceful work of the peoples is being jointly guarded by the Soviet Armed Forces, by the Czechoslovak People's Army, and by the armies of the other states of the socialist community. "And let everyone know," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, "that no war adventurer will succeed in catching us unprepared, that no potential aggressor may hope that he will escape a crushing retaliatory strike."

Comrades, today's celebration of the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising is a further manifestation of the fond memories of those who fought for the liberation of their country, for freeing the peoples from the fascist yoke. It is a manfestation of the present successes in building a new life for which the revolutionaries and internationalists waged a heroic struggle. It is also a demonstration of the constantly strengthening friendship, inexhaustible source of strength, and invincibility of the fraternal countries and peoples.

Dear comrades, we cordially thank you for the warm words spoken here about the CPSU, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces. Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people have equally sincere and deep feelings toward their Czechoslovak brothers.

Let us then continue to strengthen and develop this great friendship. Let us consistently and persistently fight for peace and social progress. Long live the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

May the militant alliance of our Communist Parties grow in strength.

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

Long live peace in the whole world.

Ustinov Leaves CSSR

LD291031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, which has been taking part in the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, left Banska Bystrica for home today.

The delegation was accompanied to the airport by Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lebart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Army General Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense of the CSSR, and other officials.

Prior to departure, the delegation visited the museum of the Slovak National Uprising. The guests viewed the exhibits telling of the heroic feats of the participants in the uprising and of the huge aid provided to the insurgents by the Soviet Union.

Comrade Ustinov wrote a note in the honored visitors book.

Arrives in Moscow

LD291235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Ustinov returned to Moscow today from Czechoslovakia. It took part in festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. Before leaving, the delegation visited the museum of the Slovak National Uprising. The guests saw exhibits showing the heroic feats of the participants in the uprising and exhibits demonstrating the enormous help given to insurgents by the Soviet Union.

CSSR Reportage on Activities

For Prague and Bratislava coverage of the Slovak national uprising anniversary attended by Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union, see the CSSR section of the 28 August East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Events Marked in Moscow

LD281744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Czech ambassador to the USSR, Zavadil, held a reception today for the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. Present at the reception were Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

CSSR CONTRIBUTION TO SOVIET FOOD PROGRAM CITED

LD232029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Socialist economic integration is leading to increased participation by CEMA member countries in the solution of national tasks. An example of this is the mounting contribution by fraternal states to the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Here is a report from our Prague correspondent Aleksandr Kuzin:

[Kuzin] Every third ton of carbamide and every 10th ton of nitrogen fertilizer is now being produced in our country with Czechoslovak equipment. Over 1 million hectares of irrigated land are being watered by means of Sigma sprinkling installations. During the 5-year period, the republic's industrial enterprises are manufacturing for the Soviet Union 16 large-scale compound fertilizer works, 10 elevators, and enterprises for the output of dried milk and diverse agricultural equipment. Under a long-term trade agreement, new lines for cooperation have been scheduled. Thus Czechoslovakia will supply us with sets of equipment for the production of fodder protein and preparations that help to raise the biological mass of fodders. Next year the volume of Czechoslovak supplies for the food complex will amount to Kcs 5 billion.

UK PLANS FOR NUCLEAR ATTACK ON ARGENTINA LEAKED

LD271304 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] London August 27 TASS -- Employee of the British Defence Ministry Cleve Ponting is accused of having divulged state secrets: He handed over for publication in the press documents pertaining to the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

From the documents it is clear that the British Government planned a nuclear strike on Argentina. Argentina's major industrial centre -- Cordoba was chosen as the concrete target. To make an attack London intended to use a submarine equipped with "Polaris" nuclear missiles.

Cleve Ponting is to face trial soon. The British authorities want to make short work of the man who disclosed the intention of the Conservative government of his country to unleash a nuclear war in order to uphold its neo-colonialist interests in the South Atlantic.

KONSTANTINOV VIEWS U.S. PLANE SALE TO SPAIN

LD281353 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A major political and financial scandal broke in Spain connected with bribery by the U.S. military and industrial consortium McDonnell-Douglas. In accordance with the contract, which cost the Moncloa administration [Spanish Government] 300 billion pesetas, the above-mentioned consortium supplied Spain with the first batch of F-18 Hornet fighter-bombers. However, these had serious technical defects. As a result, several of these aircraft crashed during the first trials. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

An instructive lesson was gained by those Spanish pro-Atlanticists who advertise the so-called advantages offered by military relations with the United States. Let us mention that last May, due to insistent recommendations by military experts, the socialist government closed a deal with the U.S. company McDonnell-Douglas. It was held that aircraft from this super consortium -- which in fact has close links with the Pentagon and its chief Weinberger -- were supposedly needed for the modernization of the Spanish Air Force, bringing it into line with NATO norms. Shortly after, it became known that the consortium bosses, showing special interest in the deal, greased the palms of the experts in Narciso Serra's department [Defense Ministry]. The Madrid daily DIARIO-16 reported that Spain's Defense Ministry had information about the existence of serious defects in the design of the Hornet aircraft. Nevertheless, talk about this was silenced to the benefit of the U.S. consortium. The visit by the Spanish defense minister to Washington, officially consolidated the "deal of the century," as the Spanish newspapers termed it.

As has been verified, the "deal of the century" fell victim to the corruption and financial fraud of those who are obstinate in "Atlanticizing" -- the word fits -- the Spanish Armed Forces. Currently, Moncloa is approaching the Reagan administration to obtain a contract for repairing the Hornet aircraft for Construcciones Aeronauticas. The final word belongs to the White House. The scandal that has occurred with the Hornet fighter-bomber is evidence that Washington, having tied Spain firmly to the provision of its war materiel and supplies, does not much concern itself with the prestige of its Pyrennean fellow-member of NATO if it can send it "flying scrap," as a figurative expression by the Madrid magazine INTERVIU termed it.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA

LD281954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] A Soviet state delegation led by Comrade Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow today for Tripoli It will take part in the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the September revolution in Libya.

COOPERATION PACT WITH PDRY NEWS AGENCY SIGNED

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- The telegraph agency of the Soviet Union, TASS, and the Aden news agency ANA of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen signed a protocol on further expanding bilateral cooperation in Moscow today.

It was signed by Gennadiy Shishkin, TASS first deputy director-general, and Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, ANA director-general.

ARAB PRESS CITED ON RED SEA MINES RESPONSIBILITY

Jordan

LD281431 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Amman August 28 TASS -- Mines in the Red Sea are now being looked for precisely by those who have laid them, and therefore there could be no hope the mines will be found, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y said. When the 'mine crisis' broke out, it said, "we declared that it is Zionism and its strategic allies that bear the responsibility, since in these conditions it is only they that are benefiting from this politically and militarily".

Kuwait

LD281432 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait August 28 TASS -- The weekly AL-HADAF has put the onus for mine explosions in the Red Sea on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Quoting data received from Western diplomatic sources, it charged that the American espionage agency has used merchant ships to lay mines on sea lanes, its objective being to provide a pretext for the American military's armed interference in the region, AL-HADAF said.

Syria

LD281433 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus August 28 TASS -- The United States needed the mining of sea lanes in the Red Sea to save its policy in the Middle East from collapsing altogether, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said. After suffering a defeat in Lebanon, the U.S. committed this other crime in order to be able to amass a naval force in the region and ensure the presence of NATO forces in the Middle East. But this latest imperialist plot against Arab countries is doomed to failure, TISHRIN stressed.

RSA PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ANALYZED, CONDEMNED

Myakota Hits Election

LD281341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The second stage of the so-called parliamentary elections is being carried out today in the Republic of South Africa. Over to our political observer Bronislav Myakota:

[Myakota] In September, the racist RSA regime plans to bring into action a new constitution, which, in essence, does not change anything in the inhuman system of racist oppression but is merely called on to create the illusion of some sort of positive changes in the camp of apartheid. Thus, for example, the RSA parliament -- where formerly only white deputies sat -- should become a tricameral parliament. A further two chambers will be created -- one for the so-called coloreds, that means the half-castes, and the second for Indians living in the RSA. The majority in parliament however, will still be wielded by the whites. The most important factor is that the new constitution confirms the total lack of rights of the 25 million Africans, who comprise 2/3 of the country's population. In effect, an attempt is being made to perpetuate apartheid in the RSA. This is indeed how the racists' farce with their new constitution and so-called elections is being assessed world-wide.

In the RSA itself, opponents of the regime have called for a boycott of the elections and have dealt a crushing defeat to the racist government's plan. I will recall that only one out of five voters took part in the election for the parliament chamber for coloreds. Commenting on the results of the first stage of the election, Allan Boesak, one of the leaders of the United Democratic Front, which includes some 500 organizations and trade unions against apartheid, stressed that those who abstained from voting proved that the people of this country can only agree to a nonracial government elected by democratic means and answerable to the people.

The UN Security Council has condemned the racists' maneuvers; it has called on all governments not to recognize the results of the so-called elections and to give assistance to the oppressed people of southern Africa in their legitimate struggle against the inhuman apartheid system. It is significant that only the U.S. and British delegations abstained from voting on this resolution. By the same token, they have once again demonstrated their support for the RSA racists, and there is no call for amazement here: The White House has declaimed in words for democracy, and human rights, whereas in deeds, it helps the most odious regimes in the world. Among Washington's close friends are the butcher of Chile, Pinochet, the South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and other dictators.

Let us take the issue of granting Namibia independence. As is known, the Namibian patriots have agreed to hold genuinely free and democratic elections in their country, under UN control, as foreseen in resolution No 4 (?to 35) of the Security Council. But free elections in Namibia just do not suit the White House, which fears that during elections the Namibian people will express confidence in their tried and tested vanguard the South West African Peoples' Organization.

Results Reviewed

LD290651 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Maputo August 29 TASS -- According to reports reaching from Pretoria, only eighteen percent of the registered Indian electors took part in the "elections" in the Republic of South Africa, in the course of which 40 deputies were to be elected from the Indian community to the segregated Parliament.

The farce of elections in the Republic of South Africa was held in an atmosphere of coercion and police terror. On the eve of the election campaign, the authorities launched a campaign of intimidation of the opponents of apartheid. The security forces arrested the political leaders of the Indian communities in Transvaal and Natal Provinces, who called for rejecting "constitutional reforms". Mass arrests were also made among schoolchildren and university students, who are boycotting classes in protest against the attempts at lending "constitutional legality" to the apartheid system.

In the course of the elections the police clashed with the demonstrators, using teargas and rubber bullets. More than 100 persons were injured, and arrests were made.

Last week, elections were held to the "Chamber for the Coloured." Less than 30 per cent of the registered electors went to the polls.

BAKU-DAKAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

GF281604 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Dakar Days ended in Baku yesterday with a joint communique and the signing of an accord for cooperation between the capitals of Azerbaijan SSR and the Republic of Senegal between 1985 and 1986. The documents that have been agreed upon stipulate the broadening of rélations between Baku and Dakar in various domains of the social, economic, and cultural fields. Delegations, [word indistinct], collectives, and exhibitions will be exchanged, sports competitions and meetings between social figures from both cities will be organized. Great importance has been attached to cooperation on city planning and (?communal development).

The guests have departed for Moscow.

FMLN INTENSIFYING STRUGGLE AGAINST DUARTE REGIME

LD281124 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose August 28 TASS -- The Salvadorean patriotic forces are engaged in fierce fighting with punitive troops in various parts of the country, the Venceremos radio station of the guerrillas reported. Duarte, who gets vast military, economic and political support from the United States, sends ever new military contingents trained by the American "advisers", airforce, heavy artillery and armoured troops against the guerrillas. The offensive against the positions of the patriots launched three weeks ago is aimed at putting an end to the revolutionary national liberation movement in El Salvador. But, as the butchers themselves admit, the offensive of the troops of the regime of Duarte, a placeman of the White House, is suffering a failure. Using guerrilla war tactics, detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are not only skillful in defence, but are permanently counter-attacking the enemy, inflicting upon it sizeable losses in manpower and materiel.

Wearing out the troops of the Duarte regime, the Salvadorean guerrillas have intensified in recent two weeks their combat operations in San Miguel, Morazan, Chalatenango, San Vicente and Usulutan Departments, a correspondent of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports from San Salvador. This is evidence of an imminent major counter-offensive of the guerrilla forces, which may start soon, the newspaper notes.

Notwithstanding the offensive launched by the regime, the guerrillas are broadening the zone of their actions, ambushing and attacking army units, blowing up power supply lines and mining roads.

Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, quotes U.S. intelligence sources as saying that the guerrillas have large potentialities, which it would be a mistake to underestimate.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- A number of active members of the Argentina-Soviet Union Society are visiting the Uzbek SSR. Among the members of the visiting delegation are doctors, engineers, teachers, and interpreters. All wish to acquaint themselves with work and life in Uzbekistan. They have visited the Uzbek economic products exhibition and sites of interest in Tashkent. The guests from Argentina have been received by the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The members of the visiting delegation will also travel to Samarkand and visit historic sites in that city. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84 GF]

SMIRNOV ON NEED FOR YOUTH'S IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

PM281520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by G. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Marxist-Leninist World Outlook: Ways To Mold It"]

[Text] The way in which social life, transformed on socialist principles, molds new value guidelines and principles in people, the properties of the new socialist awareness, and the extent to which these properties dominate people's consciousness and motivate their behavior are of enormous significance for the socialist society that is built according to certain ideals and according to a scientifically elaborated program. The deeper and fuller science's answers to these questions are, the more effective the measures that can be elaborated on the basis of science's recommendations will be.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1984) Plenum outlined a system of measures to improve ideological work, stressing the especially great importance of molding a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook in all working people. "This," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "is what makes the communists and working people conscious political fighters capable of independently evaluating social phenomena, perceiving the connection between current tasks and our ultimate goals, and engaging in well-argued polemics with any ideological opponent."

Why is world outlook the foundation of educational activity? What are the ways and means of molding it?

It is obvious that the answer lies in the particular, active, fundamental, and therefore regulatory and creative role of world outlook in the behavior and activity of classes, social groups, and individuals. Conventionally, world outlook is taken to mean the system of generalized ideas about the world as a whole, the natural and social processes occurring in it, and man's attitude toward the reality surrounding him. It is impossible to conceive of world outlook without knowledge, but knowledge alone certainly does not constitute a world outlook; this begins where a person's attitude toward this knowledge and interpretation of the essence of the world's structure and values of life emerge. World outlook is man's sociopolitical, scientific-theoretical, philosophical, atheistic or religious, moral, and aesthetic orientation. It must not be confused with people's other knowledge or other characteristics. It is a general, essential, and pivotal characteristic.

It was at the crossroads of the development of scientific knowledge and the exacerbation of class struggle that it became necessary to designate the integrated notion of the world, in addition to other ramified and detailed knowledge, by a special term. The emergence and development of a truly scientific world outlook is linked with the molding of Marxism as the ideology of the proletariat, the consistently revolutionary class which is called upon to fulfill the mission of building the classless society. V.I. Lenin wrote at the height of the 1905 revolution: "...A considered and firm world outlook is necessary so that a socialist can be master of events, rather than events being his master" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 10, p 45).

In this sense a special role in the development of the proletariat's scientific world outlook was played by K. Marx' elaboration of the materialist understanding of history, which explains the historical process through the actions of the masses and the struggle of the classes and makes it possible to perceive the roots of the ideological motivation of people's behavior in their economic interests.

This, to use Lenin's words, provided the "guideline" of social cognition and pointed the way to the scientific and comprehensive study of the process of the emergence, development, and replacement of socioeconomic formations. In other words, the teaching about the determining role of social life regarding social awareness, the mode of production, socioeconomic formations, the revolutionary transition from one formation to another, and the class struggle as the driving force of the historical process provides the foundation of historical materialism. Bearing in mind the teaching on the class struggle, Lenin emphasized that "when this aspect of materialism was lacking, Marx correctly considered it to be half-baked, one-sided, and deathly" (Vol 26, p 77).

This is why one of the most important tasks in molding the Marxist-Leninist world outlook is to mold scientific notions of the role of the class struggle under present-day conditions, understanding of the class sources of various ideological stances and of the class nature of the communist party's policy, and the readiness and ability to implement its decisions in one's daily work.

Bourgeois propaganda has been especially active in setting the concepts of ideological and political pluralism in opposition to socialist democracy. If this is viewed from class positions, it becomes clear that ideological and political pluralism, in the form in which it exists in contemporary bourgeois society, is the product of that society's division into antagonistic classes and of the irreconcilable struggle between them. It was only as a result of a prolonged and persistent struggle that the working class in the capitalist countries managed to gain certain rights and freedoms, which the bourgeoisie is constantly striving to nullify. The bourgeoisie uses the periodical replacement of the political parties in power as a means of retaining its domination. The propaganda of the ideas of pluralism actually serves as a cover for this; hence, they are trying to impose political setups on socialism that are, in one way or another, adapted to serve the interests of the big bourgeoisie.

There is a vast sphere for the practical implementation of world outlook principles -- moral awareness and legal awareness. Such moral principles as social duty, patriotism, internationalism, and collectivism give man a general notion of the system of social relations and help define the meaning and direction of his own activity. It is precisely through moral and legal awareness that many important philosophical and political principles are embodied in people's behavioral practice. Moral standards and legal norms are the requirements which people encounter daily, and which they either observe easily and simply as a result of their upbringing, or breach because they lack the necessary principles, enshrined in their habits and aspirations.

Something must also be said about the aspect of world outlook which is linked with aesthetic awareness. The influence of the literature and art of socialist realism on people's education cannot be overestimated, for it is here that general human concerns are interwoven with party and class evaluations of social phenomena. To reveal the beauty and humanism that are organically inherent in the communist ideals is one of the most important tasks in consolidating world outlook positions.

Marxism-Leninism is thus not only the scientific theory of social development but also, precisely by virtue of this, a system of views about the world held by the proletariat, the consistently revolutionary class, and an integral world outlook which is implacable toward all superstition, all reaction, and all defense of bourgeois oppression.

Socialist awareness is becoming the masses' own awareness in our society as a result of the political, socioeconomic, and cultural transformations that have occurred.

If Soviet society has managed to scale unprecedented heights of economic, social, scientific, and cultural progress within a short historical period, we owe this primarily to the lofty awareness of Soviet people, their devotion to the communist ideals, and their boundless support for party policy.

These achievements are graphic and convincing confirmation of the correctness of Marxism-Leninism, and at the same time, indicate the vast potential for the further development and comprehensive improvement of the socialist society along the path to communism. Nevertheless, the realistic perception, both of achievements and emerging problems, remains an essential condition of progress and realization of the emerging potential. The correct view of the actual correlation between historical reality and socialist ideals is an essential feature of the scientific nature of world outlook.

Our country's entry into the stage of developed socialism and the need to resolve the large and complex tasks of the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, accelerate economic and technical progress, and overcome negative phenomena demand a significant enhancement of the working people's level of awareness and activeness. Activeness develops, of course, primarily on the basis of economic and political relations, but it is the strengthening of the scientific world outlook that makes it possible to consolidate society even further on a single ideological basis, makes activeness organized and gives it precise stances and goals, and raises it to a new qualitative level.

The solution of any complex task demands a clear idea of all its components. On the basis of the essence of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, it is possible to mention, for example, such "partial" tasks as the need to mold the ideas of the scientific picture of the world and nurture devotion to the ideals of communism, a desire to serve their implementation, patriotic, internationalist, and collectivist awareness, a readiness always to give public interests priority over private ones at the decisive moment, and implacability toward the class enemy. The inculcation of a respectful attitude toward the law and of moral and aesthetic culture can also be listed here. The solution of each of these specific tasks is more or less independent within the framework of the overall process of developing and strengthening the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. This finds expression in the inculcation of special features of awareness, the application of specific ways and means to attain the goal, and the utilization of specialist efforts. Finally, these characteristics are neither molded nor manifested identically among different strata of the population. All this requries a combination of variety and unity in the organization of educational work; in other words, it requires what is usually known as the comprehensive approach toward organizing communist education.

In contrast with the bourgeois society wherein the communist party is faced with the task of introducing socialist awareness within the workers movement, under the conditions of the new system this awareness is molded in people from early childhood under the influence of socialist life and during the process of purposeful educational activity by the party and the state. Consequently, the ordinary mass awareness here is already socialist-oriented. Furthermore, a significant proportion of working people rises to the level of assimilating theoretical awareness. The mass study of Marxism-Leninism is the most important feature of the development of social awareness at the contemporary stage. The problem is to boost the effectivenss of efforts to master political knowledge and to raise the level and clarity of the ideological and world outlook stance of broad strata of the working people. This is one of the important conditions for waging a successful struggle against various antisocial phenomena.

Take the attitude toward social duty, for example. This is a kind of cornerstone of moral awareness in general, and of socialist awareness in particular.

Social duty, in our country for the first time in history, is an obligation, not to a state that is alien to the working people and dominated by the exploiter classes, but to people's own state of the whole people. However, one encounters propositions regarding the "moral sovereignty" of the individual, "faithfulness to oneself," and so on in the pages of some journals.

In the first place, this kind of judgement is untenable from the viewpoint of the elementary meaning of the concept of duty. Duty is an objective fact, and society itself imposes this obligation on us without asking for our agreement. If man is responsible in his decisions and actions, he has to come to terms with the rules established by society. An individual's behavior and the meaning of "faithfulness to oneself" must be judged primarily from the standpoint of the way in which this individual supports or rejects rules or norms and the social nature of these phenomena.

In life, we encounter the militant moneygrubber. He is quite inventive in methods of enrichment and uses a variety of means of mimicry. Sometimes he is called a philistine or a petty bourgeois, but these terms do not reflect his role accurately and, furthermore, they do have a certain specific historical meaning. What we are talking about is a contemporary scrounger who has adapted to our conditions. As far as he is concerned, the main thing is to grab for himself, to grab wherever possible and in any way possible. He is deaf and blind to social problems or altruistic motivations. His harmfulness lies not only in the material damage he causes, but also in the amoral influence he exerts on the people around him. People sometimes say that this is a survival of the past, and they feel a kind of relief: The past is to blame. The moneygrubber is, of course, spiritually related to the kulak and bloodsucker; however, it seems to me that this "survival of the past" persists primarily because of the inadequacy of the measures being taken against him.

Under the conditions of mature socialism, the task of molding a scientific world outlook in all members of society is one of the paramount tasks. This is determined both by our successes in the socioeconomic sphere and, of course, also by the level that has been attained in developing the socialist awareness of the masses. The meaning of the task that is being set also predetermines the ways to resolve it. In our view, the molding of the scientific world outlook among young students is of paramount interest now. This is both because the fate of future generations is determined here, and because young people are the main target of subversive work by the class enemy.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session paid much attention to questions of molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among young people. It was pointed out that the entire study process today must become, to a much larger extent, a vehicle for the meaning of world outlook. This task is being resolved in the process of tuition in practically all subjects, both in the humanities and in the natural sciences, or, to put it more accurately, it should be resolved there. An examination of many textbooks shows that their authors are little concerned with world outlook problems or the philosophical interpretation of trends in social life and natural scientific phenomena. It is obviously necessary that the bodies ordering textbooks -- the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education -- should specifically and purposefully formulate the world outlook requirements with which textbooks in all subjects must comply.

Familiarization with the fundamentals of philosophical knowledge is called upon to play a special role in molding the scientific world outlook among young people. It is well known that, as teachers and psychologists note, the beginning of "philosophizing" coincides with adolescence.

At that age, questions of world outlook are of special concern to adolescents, and it depends largely on cultural standards and the depth of philosophical thinking whether this need will remain unclarified or be realized in terms adequate to the contemporary level of science. Unlike religion, the Marxist-Leninist philosophy turns to the natural foundations of the world and explains its laws and trends on the basis of the world, on a strictly scientific basis. This is its tremendous attraction. Philosophical training deepens man's self-awareness and makes it possible for him to look at himself from the outside, as it were, from the viewpoint of all-human and class experience, both historical and contemporary.

It hardly seems necessary to introduce the teaching of separate disciplines -- philosophy, law, ethics, and aesthetics -- as is sometimes proposed. It is obvious that the course in social sciences, which synthesizes all these subjects, has proved its worth. It is merely necessary to increase considerably the relative share and level of world outlook problems within it.

The Marxist-Leninist world outlook and its nucleus, materialistic dialectics, are by their very nature opposed to all kinds of dogmatism and doctrinaire thinking. The discussion of philosophical and world outlook problems with young people must be a dialogue in which the person under instruction participates as an individual with his own life stance and ideological position. Such an approach enhances the teacher's prestige considerably more than when he merely repeats social and political information available from the press, radio, television, and so on. When problems are presented as readymade solutions [as published] and are isolated from urgent questions of the country's sociopolitical and economic life and the international situation, the result is that students do not develop an interest in philosophy or acquire that keen enthusiasm which helps the transition from knowledge to conviction.

In this connection, of course, it is impossible to manage without a sound world outlook training for all teachers, and especially social science lecturers. It is obvious that final-year students from university philosophy faculties must be more resolutely involved in teaching this important subject. Their training corresponds, to a considerable extent, with the requirements of the world outlook instruction of school pupils.

The scientific world outlook is molded not only during the process of instruction, but also in practical activity. Theoretical cognition by itself, when not consolidated by practice, does not as a rule transform knowledge into lasting convictions. The school reform is aimed at improving labor education and expanding children's self-management. This is precisely what is needed to ensure the practical tempering of young men and women, provided, of course, that their knowledge in the humanities offers a clear and realistic picture of social life, gives them the ability to analyze and evaluate events in social life from a party standpoint, exposes the apologetic nature of bourgeois propaganda, and guides them toward an active attitude toward life rather than toward being passive observers of what is happening around them. Serious measures in this respect have been elaborated by the party Central Committee in the resolution on improving the party leadership of the Komsomol.

By involving young people more persistently in daily labor and in pupil and student self-management; comprehensively activating the process of the acquisition of knowledge in schools, vocational and technical colleges, and VUZes; encouraging independent methods of mastering subjects; and cultivating the skills of polemics and the ability to defend ideological positions, we will create conditions for transforming knowledge into conviction, and theoretical propositions into actual deeds. Only thus can we expect success in training conscientious fighters for socialism, for the communist ideals, and for the preservation of peace on earth.

PRAVDA ON ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM281525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent D. Klenskiy report: "By Both Word and Deed: From an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "On Participation by Leading Estonian SSR Cadres in Political Education Work Among Working People." A report was delivered to the plenum by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The rapporteur and speakers in the debate noted that the republic has built up considerable experience in political education work among the masses. The results of the 60th Republic Political Theme Day, which for 5 years now has traditionally been held on the second Wednesday of the month, have just been summarized. More than 10,000 leading workers spoke at the last such day; a large number of questions were asked and a considerable number of sensible proposals made. As always, these are being considered, and strict monitoring of their implementation has been established. Holding such meetings within teams, on farms, and in student groups themselves, and not in crowded auditoriums, thus giving particular confidentiality, relevance, and effectiveness to the talk, has also proven its worth.

In the last 18 months the artistic, scientific, and technical intelligentisa and representatives of the mass media have been addressed by every member and candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, by almost every minister, and by many senior party and soviet officials. The Tallinn, Pyarnu, Narva, and other gorkoms have organized meetings with general educational school and kindergarten teachers. In short, the republic is engaged in a constant search for the most effective forms of organizing and holding political theme days, which ensures the population's recognition of and interest in this form of communication between leaders and masses.

The open-letter days organized by republic newspapers' editorial offices and the Estonian television and radio programs where viewers and listeners get authoritative answers to their questions have received long-term "endorsement." This is all helping to develop working people's labor and public activeness and to successfully resolve socioeconomic tasks.

However, the plenum also noted that there are still a considerable number of omissions in the work of party organizations and leading cadres in the ideological and political education of the masses, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution has correctly pointed out. Many party and soviet leaders, for example, rarely visit trade, public catering, consumer service, or health establishment collectives; yet, the working people's attitude greatly depends on the work of these leaders.

The plenum mentioned by name the following leaders -- Kh. Parik, director of the Tartu Sovkhoz; E. Liyeberg, first secretary of Apydeskiy Raykom; A. Koop, rector of Tartu University; and others -- who are well known even beyond their own collectives. They are distinguished by initiative, competence, professionalism, principledness, the ability to listen to subordinates' opinion and to show an interest in them, and personal modesty.

However, the report and speeches noted that by no means all executives know how to combine official and personal authority and to correctly correlate their rights and duties, nor are they all models of moral purity and probity. There are still a not inconsiderable number of them who pursue imaginary status: an automobile, which must be the latest model; an apartment, the best there is and situated in the town center; a dacha of the kind which cannot fail to be noticed by everyone... Such leaders, more often than not, also display arrogance and conceit, and are only concerned about their own well-being. What is the result of this? The result is that many enterprises in Tallinn have for years been unable to obtain plots to create horticultural cooperatives, whereas the gorispolkom has created them for four of its own workers, breaching the existing norms and rules in the process.

A considerable number of leaders have been punished recently for abuse of office and breach of the norms of party ethics, but an indulgent attitude by party committees toward such acts is still apparent. Instances in which a primary party organization is not even informed that a communist leader has been punished by a higher party organ are not infrequent. Speakers emphasized that we should not tolerate this.

Leaders at every level are required to teach not only by their words, but by their deeds -- by efficient labor organization, by concern for people, and by personal example. Forgetting these principles is often the prime cause of negative phenomena such as a narrowly departmental approach, local favoritism, bureaucracy, excessive speechmaking, red tape, and indifference to people's needs.

Only a politically mature and well trained person who is constantly enlarging his knowledge in the social sciences' field is capable of carrying out productive ideological education work among the masses. How do things stand regarding leading cadres' party and economic training in the republic? At first glance, things would seem not too bad. Nine out of ten are engaged in various forms of political education, and almost half of them are propagandists. But examination has shown that in many cases the quality of instruction leaves much to be desired. One reason for this is poor monitoring by party committees. In some schools of the party-economic and ideological aktivs, the studies are insufficiently linked with real life and demonstrate a lack of in-depth investigation of the theme. This is especially typical of Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarve Cities and Rakvereskiy, Raplaskiy, and Kharyuskiy Rayons.

The plenum voiced serious complaints regarding the quality of training for leaders in the University of Marxism-Leninism. It is also wrong that only 7 percent of the leaders presently study there. Yet, there was a time when the Tallinn Gorkom showed fine initiative in sending more than 70 percent of the deputy ministers and leaders of various republic departments to study at the university. Study by correspondence courses must also be developed. This is particularly proving its worth in the university departments created for rayon agro-industrial association leaders.

Questions connected with developing criticism and self-criticism, the practical implementation of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives, and combatting drunkenness, embezzlement, and other breaches of the law were at the focus of the plenum participants' attention.

Strengthening working people's class education is an important task for the republic's party organization. Class consciousness today, it was noted from the plenum rostrum, means remembering those who died 40 years ago liberating the republic from the German fascist invaders, showing gratitude to all the USSR peoples who assisted in the postwar restoration of the national economy, and possessing a sense of involvement in the affairs and problems of our vast country and all the fraternal union republics.

Particular attention was paid to tasks of effectively propagandizing among the masses the historical advantages of socialism and improving patriotic and internationalist education. This is all the more urgent in an international situation that has been exacerbated by the imperialist powers.

The plenum approved a plan of basic measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution and expressed its firm confidence that the republic's communists will do everything possible to successfully fulfill the task.

PRAVDA REPORT ON KUZNETSOV KISHINEV AWARD SPEECH

PM280940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Military and Labor Feats"]

[Text] Kishinev, 24 Aug -- Kishinev, Soviet Moldavia's capital, has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, for the courage and staunchness manifested by the city's working people during the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural building.

A festive meeting of representatives of the republic's working people and soldiers of the Kishinev Garrison devoted to the 40th anniversary of Moldavia's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the presentation of the lofty award was held at the "Oktombriye" Palace here today.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly welcomed by those present, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he warmly congratulated the city's working people on the high motherland award.

I would like to announce with a feeling of satisfaction, the speaker said, that before our trip here Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke with great warmth about the years he spent in the republic and about his numerous meetings with working people from the towns and villages of your beautiful land of "the sun at its zenith" and with the citizens of Kishinev, who repeatedly elected him deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Konstantin Ustinovich asked us to convey to all of Soviet Moldavia's working people sincere gratitude for their inspired and selfless labor, and expressed his firm belief that the republic and its glorious capital will always follow the Soviet people's combat and labor traditions faithfully and will bear aloft the great Leninist banner.

Each city, like each individual, the speaker noted, has its own history, it own fate, and its own unique biography. The biography of Kishinev, soldier city and worker city, is truly unique. It occupies a remarkable position in the heroic annals of the all-Russian liberation struggle against autocracy and the landowner-boyar system. Both the Decembrists and the revolutionary Narodniks [members of the Russian prerevolutionary populist movement] were active here when the social democratic movement emerged at the end of the last century, and the first underground printing plant for the newspaper ISKRA was set up in Kishinev on V.I. Lenin's initiative.

Moldavia's best sons -- Mikhail Frunze, Grigoriy Kotovskiy, Sergey Lazo, and many others -- fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian, and other peoples in revolutionary Russia for truth, for liberty, and for Soviet power.

The city's inhabitants and all Moldavian people showed great staunchness and bravery during the Great Patriotic War. The Yassy-Kishinev operation, one of the largest battles of the last war and one of the most outstanding in terms of its strategic and military-political significance, was fought in 1944 on Moldavian soil. The high skill of the Soviet troops and our servicemen's heroism are indicated by the fact that a major enemy group was encircled and liquidated here in a matter of days. This helped fundamentally change the military-political situation in southeast Europe and created favorable conditions for success by the Romanian people's antifascist uprising, Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, the liberation of Bulgaria, the rendering of direct assistance to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and the stepping up of the antifascist struggle by the peoples of Greece and Albania.

Speaking about the postwar period, V.V. Kuznetsov noted that the industrious Moldavian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the selfless fraternal assistance of the whole Soviet people, managed to heal the wounds of war in the briefest of time, reach the prewar level of production development, and surpass it considerably. The swift upsurge of Moldavia's economy, science, and culture is the result of Great October's vistory and of the close cooperation of all the Soviet peoples united within the unbreakable USSR. It provides vivid proof of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

Kishinev, too, was reborn out of the ashes. Today it evokes admiration by the beauty of its residential districts, the breadth of its avenues and streets, the grand panorama of its plants and factories, and its unique complex of parks and avenues. Kishinev is the republic's industrial heart and a real center of its science and culture.

The order, the speaker stressed, is being presented to the city at a memorable time. The CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, which confirmed the continuity of our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy and the immutability of its course, gave a new and powerful boost to the vast and intensive work being done to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Soviet people enthusiastically welcomed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. They totally and fully support the long-term program of work aimed at further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and improving the socialist state system, democracy, and the communist education of the country's younger generation. Shock work, a businesslike mood and self-discipline, initiative and creative quest, discipline and responsibility -- these are becoming increasingly typical of today's moral-political climate in the country.

The labor pulse of the Moldavian SSR beats precisely in time with all the republics. The first 7 months of the current year have seen the overfulfillment of plans for the production and sales of many industrial products and the achievement of above-plan labor productivity growth. What is important is that the sectors determining scientific and technical progress, machine building, metalworking, instrument building, and electronics, are developing at fast rates.

Moldavia's agriculture has achieved a high level of development. The republic is consistently implementing a package of measures to consolidate the material and technical base of the economy's agrarian sector, develop agro-industrial integration and interfarm cooperation, improve the structure of production, introduce industrial techniques, and improve management. As a result of this, the rural workers, despite the adverse weather conditions, on the whole achieve stable results in their work.

The successes that have been achieved prompt a sense of legitimate satisfaction, V.V. Kuznetsov said. Nevertheless, they do not provide the slightest grounds for equanimity or complacency. The CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted in December 1983 on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to improve the style and methods of party organizations' activity in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions noted the republic's achievements in the development of the national economy. At the same time, it clearly pointed out the weak spots, shortcomings, and omissions, and outlined ways to liquidate them. This document is certainly of enduring importance for the Moldavian Communist Party. It serves as a reliable compass whereby the communists can check their work and persistently improve the style and methods of activity of the republic's party organization.

The speaker devoted much attention to the activity of the soviets. The party Central Committee shows constant concern for enhancing their role in communist building. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum adopted a special resolution on the further improvement of the soviets' work. This resolution and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches contain a comprehensive analysis of the activity of the organs of people's power, single out its key directions, reveal the bottlenecks and shortcomings, and define ways to eliminate them.

Under the party organs' leadership, the soviets today must more actively exercise the functions of ensuring comprehensive economic and social development on their territories, raise the standards of state leadership of economic and cultural building, and go more and more deeply into problems linked with raising the people's prosperity and improving services for the population. The responsibility of organs of power for the implementation of state plans, the correct combination of sectorial and territorial principles in management, and the fulfillment of production sharing obligations -- in short, in all issues connected with implementing the party's course of dynamically developing the country's national economy -- is increasing consistently.

The soviets have much to do in implementing the school reform, raising the level of education and the labor and social activeness of Soviet people, and educating them in a spirit of respect and friendship among all nations and ethnic groups in the country, love for the Soviet motherland, and readiness to defend the great gains of socialism.

The soviets' practical work in Moldavia is proof of the consistent improvement in the standard of their work. They have started to deal more specifically with questions of the national economy's further development; they have improved control, diversified their forms of daily contact with the masses, and stepped up the attention they pay to the working people's petitions and letters. At the same time, the vast potential of the republic's soviets is by no means fully utilized, and the style and methods of their work require considerable improvement.

V.V. Kuznetsov then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The lessons of the Great Patriotic War, he emphasized, are of enduring significance, the main one being that the struggle against war must be waged before war has begun. This is the course that is confidently and consistently followed by the communist party and the Soviet state. This foreign policy line is especially topical today, when imperialist reaction, and primarily the U.S. ruling clique, are hatching insane plans for world domination and are following an adventurist militarist course in the international arena.

All Soviet people are working enthusiastically for peace on earth, the speaker said in conclusion.

The fulfillment of plan targets, labor productivity growth, the enhancement of social production efficiency, and lofty organization and discipline -- in today's conditions these are not only the civic obligation, but also the patriotic duty, of each Soviet citizen. V.V. Kuznetsov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to Kishinev and, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city's banner.

The meeting was addressed by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom; Marshal of Artillery Ye. V. Boychuk; S.G. Ionov, tool maker at Kishinev's "Vibropribor" Production Association; Retired Major General I.S. Frolov, veteran of the Moldavian SSR's liberation; N.K. Georgiu, chief of department at the Kishinev State Medical Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and serviceman V.G. Shcherbakov.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the lofty award, they gave assurances that Kishinev's citizens and all Moldavian working people will devote all their energy to the cause of communist building.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was adopted with enthusiasm.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES AKTYUBINSK OBLAST MEETING

LD281007 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] The great tasks facing communists and all working people of Aktyubinsk Oblast in further development of industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy require better utilization of internal reserves and opportunities, and a considerable raising of the standard of political and organizational work. This was stressed at a meeting of the oblast's party and economic aktiv which was held 16 August. Liventsov, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom, delivered a report on the work of party organizations in further boosting the efficiency of production, the gathering of the harvest, the procurement of feed, and other economic campaigns. Lutsenko, first secretary of Khobdinskiy Raykom; Turebayev, first secretary of Chelkan Raykom; Mishin, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Raykom; and Sagintayev, first secretary of Oktyabrsk Raykom; reported on the state of affairs in local areas.

The meeting of the aktiv was addressed by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. In the campaign which is underway to implement decisions by the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the advice and instructions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he said, no opportunity should be lost to build up all the technical and economic indices of production. Only if this condition is met can collectives in the oblast reach targets outlined in socialist competition and speed up the intensification of economy, growth in labor productivity, product quality, and lowering of product costs.

Managers, specialists, and party organizations of industrial enterprises and construction sites are called upon to constantly ensure that equipment and machinery are fully utilized, that materials, fuel, and electricity produce a high return and are carefully consumed in each area.

Capacities for the extraction of oil and phosphorous must be assimilated more quickly. Construction and assembly work must be speeded up. Cases of mismanagement, demurrage, incorrect organization of labor, and delays in the implementation of plans for scientific and technical progress must be eliminated. More attention and sensitivity must be displayed toward the requirements of the population and justifiable criticisms by working people. The pace and quality of construction of housing and amenities must be higher.

Arable farmers must counter difficulties caused by capricious weather with the utmost organization and order, full mobilization of manpower and resources, and persistent work and initiative on each sovkhoz and kolkhoz within each brigade. Everything must be done to punctually reap and thresh grain from the total area, and to deliver the harvest intact to granaries. Channels for the loss of grain, potatoes, and vegetables must be reliably closed off. Not a single source for boosting of feed stocks must be overlooked. Preparation of livestock farms for the winter and preparation of land and seeds for future sowing must be carried out as expeditiously as possible by making rational use of manpower and equipment. Livestock farming workers have the task of greatly increasing the productivity of cattle and the handover of meat, milk, and other produce to the state.

In light of decisions by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, Comrade Kunayev stressed steps must be taken to improve the style and methods of party work and to ensure an integrated approach to the implementation of political, national, economic, and ideological tasks in all areas. It is important to improve the selection, deployment, and education of cadres and to increase the demands made on them for the fulfillment of state plans and the observance of discipline and organization. It is the duty of party, local government, trade union, Komsomol and economic bodies, committees of people's control, and ideological institutions to ensure a significant increase in the oblast's contribution to the republic's fulfillment of the plan for the fourth year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The meeting of the aktiv gave an assurance that working people of the oblast will harvest speedily and without loss, provide the country with as much grain as possible in excess of the 5-year plan, fulfill plans for the procurement of other arable farming produce and all types of animal husbandry produce, ensure that cattle have a full supply of feed, carry out preparations for the wintering-over of cattle at a proper level, and resolve the tasks facing industry, construction, and other sectors of the economy.

Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, and Turganbayev, head of the directorate of the West Kazakhstan railway, participated in the work of the aktiv meeting.

During their stay in the oblast Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev visited Aktyubinsk, Alga, and Khobdinskiy Rayons, the Lenin and Krasnyy Kolos Kolkhozes, and the Moldagulova Specialized Farm Association. They familiarized themselves with the progress of the harvest of grain crops and other agricultural crops, the procurement of feed, and other arable farming and animal-husbandry work. They inquired about the use of combines trucks, and other equipment, and the organization and conditions of work and leisure time of participants in the harvest. They talked to workers and farmers, including production veterans, leaders and specialists of rayons and farms, and party, local government, trade union, and Komsomol officials. At the specialized farm association named after Hero of the Soviet Union Aliya Moldagulova, they toured the museum devoted to the glorious daughter of the Kazakh people.

In the oblast center, they visited the factory for the primary treatment of wool, toured construction sites and the geological museum, and attended the formal opening of an 8-story teaching and laboratory facility for the Pedagogical Institute.

During their tour of the oblast, Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev were accompanied by Liventsov, first secretary of the Kazakh Obkom; Kozybayev, chairman of the oblispolkom; and Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

IMPROVING LOT OF FEMALE LABOR FORCE NOTED

LD290840 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- More than 90 percent of women, who are capable to work, have jobs or learn. This figure had been registered by the mid-1984, which is the ceiling of women's employment.

Such a high level of the employment of women would hardly be possible had it not been for the system of fringe benefits for the working women in the Soviet Union. A statement to this effect was made by Leonid Sharikov, chief of the department of the conditions of work of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues, commenting on the women's employment statistics. The Soviet legislation provides for the women special benefits enabling them to combine work with family chores and the bringing up of children.

At the present time women are employed in all fields of activities in the USSR. There are whole branches, which are considered to be the "domain of women," for example teaching at school and medicine. The "fair sex" accounts for three quarters of the workers in culture, for almost two thirds of economists and fifty percent of all engineers. Nearly a half of those employed in industry are women, the highest rate of women's employment being observed in such branches as precision machine-building and radio engineering industry. Women account for nearly 65 percent of government and economic management officials.

This does not mean at all that we have no problems in that field, Leonid Sharikov pointed out. It is important that these problems are rated by the Soviet society among the most topical ones, and their steady resolution is provided for in the Soviet plans for economic and social development.

Special attention in that is devoted to a further improvement of conditions for women to combine their professional activities with the family chores. Thus, in particular, the practice of employing women for a shorter day or week, according to the so-called rotation shifts, is ever more widely introduced. Work on favourable conditions does not involve any shortening of the length of the annual paid leave, of the overall working career and of other labour rights.

Of great social significance is such a large-scale measure by the state, as the decision passed by the government in 1981 on measures to increase state aid to the families having children. All over the country's territory a partially paid leave has been introduced for the working women for child care until the infant reaches the age of one (in addition to the long existing fully paid maternity leave). Single-payment grants on child birth have been increased, and an additional paid leave has been introduced for the mothers, etc.

In other words, the scope of the fringe benefits ensured for the working women steadily grows, embracing an increasingly wide range of problems, Sharikov said.